Since he was in the United States the Prince has lost both his grandfathers, and by reason of his state as a benedict the prospective visit will be of the decorous order and the time will be mainly spent in the middle West, in Chicago, Minneapolis and other Swedish centres. His father, the present King of Sweden, is much interested in that part of the country and has long considered the idea of sending an envoy to visit it. The favorable reception accorded to his son has decided him.

In their feverish desire to put their house in order the Swedes are falling over themselves to copy American ideas and in that way prevent emigration. Investigators of every description are sent out to make reports on methods and conditions. Commerce, agriculture, electric iron smelting and athletics are among the subjects covered so far. That Princes should be entrusted with missions of that sort seems a little odd, but according to the latest theories they should be expected to earn their money -of which they get very little, by the way.

Whether American ideas will stand the test of transplantation remains to be seen. For years observant people have noticed a gradual creeping in of American customs in all European countries, but generally under protest. Now we see a people deliberately importing American methods as a heroic remedy against prevailing ills of a bureaucratic regime.

It would seem easier to study the remarkable upswing of modern Germany. The progress has been phenomenal and the original conditions were more similar. But it has been shown that temperamental differences are too great.

The slow, painstaking methods and isiness acumen of the German are absent in the Scandinavian, outside of the Dane. The German is little if any better off than the Swede to-day, and yet he stays at home and the Swede emigrates. The attempt to get the Swedes back from

America will never come to much. It would be much easier to recruit immigrants in Germany and England to settle in Sweden than to get back their own.

In any event, these efforts of a country to rehabilitate itself are extremely interesting to the student. Denmark has done very well indeed in driving up her agriculture to the highest pitch of efficiency, but unfortunately she possesses few natural advantages. Sweden has iron, timber and waterfalls. The problem is whether they are capable of being developed to bring a sufficiency of money into the country.

In a military publication issued a few days ago the German General Staff makes interesting comparisons between the losses in the Russo-Japanese war and the Franco-German war of 1870-71. The figures are based upon Russian and Japanese official

The losses, dead and wounded, during the last war were considerably in excess of those in 1870-71. In the field operations the German loss was to the Russian as to 1.6. and to the Japanese as 1 to 2.1. In field operations and operations against fortresses together the conditions are about the same or 1 to 1.16 and 1 to 2.8.

As causes for the above results the followg are advanced: Duration of the engagements and the greater effectiveness of modern weapons. In the Eastern war were fought four great battles of forty days aggregate duration, six battles of less magnitude and thirty-seven small engagements. In the Franco-German war were fought eighteen great battles of twenty-seven days duration, five less important ones and 228 small engagements. The battles have become more sanguinary on account of their greater length.

There is also evidence that the Eastern battles were more sanguinary also because of the increased efficiency of modern weapons. According to modern strategy the defender will intrench and the attacker will be disinclined to try an open forward movement. Statistics of previous wars go to show that the perfection of the weapons tended rather to decrease than to increase the losses, as the engagements were fought on longer distances.

In the last war this did not hold good, mainly because the attacker was particularly indifferent to losses and the defender capable of strong resistance. The decisive engagements were accordingly fought at close quarters. The experience that the attacking party suffers more than the defenders was confirmed. The Japanese had nearly twice as many casualities as the Russians.

Three Germans died from wounds in the war of 1870-71 as against two Japanese and one Russian in 1904-05. But only one German was killed against 1.9 Russians and 3.3 Japanese.

The improvement as regards the recovery of the wounded is not altogether ue to the modern treatment of shot wounds, but also to the effects of projectiles of smaller calibre and greater initial velocity. Already in the Boer War it was shown that at the middle distance only head and heart wounds were absolutely mortal; even spinal and stomach wounds were not always so. The wounds at shorter distances were exceedingly serious and difficult to treat. Here is where the Japanese particularly suffered.

Hygienic conditions were on the whole better in 1904-05 than in 1870-71. The food of the Japanese was far from satisfactory and consisted at the start entirely of rice, which sometimes had been cooked for several days. To this was due the prevalence of beri-beri among the Japanese troops. Both sides escaped the drinking water danger through being tea drinking nationalities.

Another reason why the theory that modern wars should be less sanguinary was not confirmed in Manchuria is this: Instead of being a series of field operations the Russo-Japanese war turned out to be mainly operations against fortified positions. But chiefly the great losses must be attributed to the Japanese disregard of death, making them fight at much closer range than is usual.

When one man signs another man's name without his sanction the act is usually forgery, and yet a law court in Paris has just ordered one man to sign another's name on a picture. This picture, "Le Soir," had been sold as a Corot and bore his signature. A lawsuit decided that it was by Trouillebert, whose widow testified that it was her husband's work The Corot signature was erased and the following note

was written on the back of the canvas: "After proof that the picture on the other side is the work of the painter Trouillebert, the signature of this last has been affixed by M. Emile Renard, expert in painting, before, the Court of the Seine Department, judifally appointed to this effect In the

presence of M. Colas, lawyer for Mme. tion, was appointed postmaster of King before you feel that middle age is overtaking Trouillebert, and of M. Brunet, lawyer for Edward VII.'s Land some time ago. the opposing party,"

When Mr. Audibert, merchant at Salon, learned last June that the police had discovered in the cellars of a certain Durand six cases of brandy which had mysteriously disappeared from his own cellars he rejoiced, for sixty-six gallons of brandy represents considerable money The Magistrates in due course sentenced. Durand to six months in prison and ordered the cases to be returned to Mr Audibert.

Calmly then one day Mr. Audibert ment to the excise offices where he had been told his brandy was and asked for it. "What brandy?" asked the functionary on

"The brandy Durand stole from me. "Excuse me," said the functionary, "did

not Durand remove that brandy from your cellars to his own?" "That's what thieves generally do," said the merchant, "but why---

The functionary interrupted: "Had the said Durand before effecting the transfer taken out the permit and paid

the dues necessary before alcohol can be transferred from one cellar to another?" "I think not," Mr. Audibert was forced to confess. "Then," said the functionary with the

tone of a Supreme Court Judge, "this alcohol has circulated illegally and I confiscate it in virtue of the law of April 28. 1816. Since then Mr. Audibert has appealed to justice, and that justice which had ordered the brandy to be restored to him

has declared the confiscation valid, regular and legitimate. He has written to the prefect, he has written to the Minister of Finances, but all in vain. His brandy remains in the clutches of the excise people, and he is drawing up this notice to affix on his cellars: "Mr. Audibert humbly begs any robbers

who transfer his brandy to their cellars to be kind enough to provide themselves first with a permit."

Almost simultaneously with the telegram announcing the attempt upon the Shah of Persia's life a remarkable document reached London by mail from Teheran which explains much of the underlying motives of the outrage. It is a copy of a seditious pamphlet which was distributed in the Persian capital just after a priest in one of the mosques had been bold enough to denounce the Shah as Persia's worst enemy.

Translated from the Persian, the quaintly worded pamphlet reads as follows: Know we not that Mohammed Ali [the Shah] is the servant of Russia? His intention is to deliver our unhappy nation into the hands of

the Czar. Therefore he is the enemy of the With him are Chapsal Khan [the Russian instructor and intimate of the Shahl, Edibes-Sultan and Hadjt Nacfacher-ed-daouleh high dignitaries!, who are in the pay of the Russians. Hear ye not the moans of our brethren and their wives and children in the province of Azerbijan, who are being butchered by the Turks? The Russian Cossacks

would treat ye likewise! We tell ye: The cause of our misery is Mohammed Ali Shah. He is capable of reforming the country on a national basis, although we have prayed to him earnestly and in sistently. Therefore bestir yourselves! But ye do not, ye remain idle, gaping at the tricks Mohammed Ali has learned from his friends the Russians to throw sand into your

Look at the new Ministerial council! The Shah means to delay reform by fostering disoord between Parliament and the priesthood Will the new Ministers do better than the old? Nay, for they have neither the power nor the will nor the capacity for doing better.

Therefore we now say: So long as Mohammed Ali Shah is alive no man can be of any real service to the State. The Shah will not permit it. So we pray that God may send us a brave man such as the pious Abbas Agha (the murderer of the grand vizier) and deliver us from this evil. Amen!

Woman's rights champions will rejoice to read the answers received by La Rerue of Paris to a circular letter addressed to all the European universities where women are admitted as students asking what the professors think of mixed colleges and what results girl students have achieved at examinations and later in practical life. Of the replies the following may be

quoted: Dr. Eduard Meyer, professor of history at Berlin, says: "The women who frequented my lectures gave evidence of excellent preparatory training and showed not only great industry but also a thorough understanding of their subject. Their presence has never given rise to any untoward incidents and they always behaved most tactfully."

Dr. Lexis, professor of mathematics at Göttingen, pays a glowing tribute especially to English and Russian girl students. for their splendid achievements in higher mathematics. They are, he says, in every respect the equals of the men.

Augustus Vernon-Harcourt, vice-president of the Chemical Society of England has nothing but praise for men and women working together in the laboratory. Girls, he observes, are more industrious than men The latter both at Oxford and Cambridge put in too much time at athletics.

Even more favorable is Dr. Varet, pro fessor of English literature at the Paris Sorbonne. "The girls are brilliant at examinations," he writes "They are my best pupis and often excel their male fellow collegians in easy and graceful mastery of living languages The men sometimes surpass them in depth of knowledge, but they owe this to their earlier training."

The professors at the Swiss universities who have perhaps the greatest experience in coeducational questions, are almost unanimously in favor of mixed classes, while Dr. Shidanoff, rector of the St. Petersburg University, is a warm advocate of coeducation of the sexes to begin in the secondary schools.

A house built entirely of tombstones is a curiosity that may be seen at the little French border station of Cerbère, close to the Spanish frontier. Its owner and occupant is a gardener named Trouand, who recently acquired from the community a piece of land which was formerly a ceme-

The purchase carried with it a number of weatherbeaten stone grave slabs. Trouand has used all these in facing the walls of his somewhat uninviting looking home. It presents an odd appearance with its front and sides covered trom top to bottom with epitaphs in French and Spanish.

The owner of this queer house has everything prepared for his burial. One of the rooms in the house is set apart as a mortuary chamber, in which his coffin and other funereal paraphernalia are kept in readi-

The first letter transmitted from the south polar regions all the way to England for a penny has just reached London. It was sent from the exploring ship Nimrod, off King Edward VII.'s Land, in the Antarctic Ocean, and bears the postmark "Antarctic Expedition, January 15, 1968." The stamp employed is the New Zenland penny red, the words "King Edward VII.'s Land' being printed in black letters across

the face. Lieut. Shackleton, leader of the expedi-

Servia, like other small countries with limited exchequers, is fully aware of the revenue to be made out of stamp collectors. A large number of unused stamps with the obliterated head of King Alexander (issue of 1903) are lying in the Servian stamp

Various negotiations have been conducted by the Government and stamp dealers for the sale of these stamps, but as the best offer for the lot was only \$29,000 nothing was done. Then one Nikola Taditch, a postal clerk, had a brilliant idea.

He suggested that if one-half of the stamps were destroyed the value of the remainder would be enhanced. The Government has approved of the scheme, and committee has been named to classify the stamps in series and destroy exactly one-half. It is now stated that an offer of \$330,000 has been made for the surviving

Travelling underground by means of electric railway was first introduced to London in 1890, when the City and South London Railway, with six and a quarter miles of line, was opened. It was ten years pefore the next electric railway, the Central ondon, was completed.

Now there is a network of 1101/2 miles of underground electric railways in Greater ondon, with a total of 144 stations, American enterprise having been responsible for the conversion of 67 miles of old underground railways from steam to electric traction. Within a few weeks it will be possible to book from any underground or tube station in London to any other station on the various electric systems.

Lord Heytesbury, a Wiltshire noble man, is one of the 182 applicants for the place of chief constable of Wiltshire. The salary is \$2,500, with \$750 for expenses.

The Heytesbury estates were entailed on heirs male, but the brother of the present holder of the title broke the entail, and when he died his successor found that he had succeeded to the title only, the estates going to the female representative of his deceased brother. Lord Heytesbury, who is 42, has been qualifying himself for the place by working under the retiring chief constable.

Mr. Vanderbilt's coaching horses are rapidly regaining condition, and only two or three of them are still in hospital, and they are only slightly out of sorts. The weather is against them, but most of them are taken out in brakes every day.

The horses are stabled in model stables at Cricklewood, and when taken out are driven as much as possible in busy thoroughfares in order to get them ready for the Brighton road. A small army of stablemen wait on them, and Mr. Lowther makes the meals his special care, inspecting every feed before it is put into the manger. The daily programme is as follows: Six o'clock-Breakfast, consisting of best

English oats, bran and chaff. Seven o'clock-Vigorous rubbing down and combing. Beds made and renewed with fresh straw. Eight o'clock-Harnessed in the brakes

and exercised. Noon-More rubbing down and lunch, the menu being the same as for breakfast. In the afternoon there is more exercise, more rubbing down and dressing, and another meal of the same three courses.

"It's pretty much the same as training a boxer or wrestler. Just exercise and simple feeding," remarked Mr. Lowther.

Never in the history of fox hunting were there so many women M. F. H.s as last season, when Miss Somerville was hunting her pack in Ireland, Mrs. Hughes in Wales, Mrs. Burrell on the Scottish border, and Mrs. Rigden was joint master of the Tickham hunt in Kent. Two packs of harriers were also under the direction of women.

Fifty years ago it would have been considered extraordinary for a woman to attempt such work as the leadership of hounds: in fact, at that time even her appearance in the hunting field was remarked on by all who were out. Often she was expected to ride to the meet and turn back sedately for home when hounds moved off to their first covert.

Gradually all this sort of nonsense was dispelled, and several women in the shires having set the fashion and shown how it could be done by their straight riding the delights of the chase began to spread rapidly to the fair sex. Wives found that it was much pleasanter to ride with the hounds than to spend a dull day in a country house; daughters were allowed to see more of the fun on their cobs and ponies.

And so to-day we can find twenty hunting women for every one that rode across country forty and fifty years ago. The greatest complaint against the side saddle is that it gives a horse a sore back, but there are many women riding regularly who never damage their hunters in this way, showing that it is not always the fault of the saddle.

News comes from Yokohama that the resent population of Japan is just about fifty millions. The exact figures for 1907 are not yet available, but the estimates just published are based on the average growth of the last thirty years and may be taken as fairly accurate. To-day the estimate is that there are 49,267,744 native born Japanese in the territory ruled over by the Mikado.

More than that, there are figures in the official records showing that at the end of 1906 there were some 300,000 Jaranesa abroad and that figure has been very largely increased during the last year. Exclusive of China and Corea there were 36,000 Jaranese settled in various parts of Asia, while the nearer territories of the two exceptions named were credited with 100,000. Europe had 690, Australasia and the islands of the

Pacific 70,000, and the United States 90,000. The Japanese native papers comment with satisfaction on these proofs of Japanese progress, especially when compared with the falling birth rate in certain Western countries. They also claim that where there has been objection to Japanese immigration it has never been on the ground that they were undesirable citizens because of being of a low type or addicted to objectionable habits. On the contrary they have been objected to because of their industry

and simplicity of life. "They have been accused," says the Aschi, "of being aggressive. There is not the smallest justification for such an epithet. They have beaten back the aggression of other Powers, but no aggression on their own account can be laid to their charge."

From time immemorial mankind has been interested in the problem of how to keep young or at least young looking. To be 60 and contrive to look 50 and behave like 40 is not only clever but commendable.

The latest fads on the subject are distinctly novel and amusing. It is all a question of will power.

Supposing you are threescore and ten you must not think for a moment that you are growing old, you must get every one to suggest that you are a mere giddy girl, a reckless youth, and hey, presto! the thing is done. The more friends you have willing to help you the longer you remain youthful, and insensibly you become a nonagenarian

Every one is reading and talking of "Leaves From a Life," by an anonymous writer whose anonymity is, however, very badly preserved, for the author gives herself away very early in the volume. Marred by bad taste in parts, feminine rancor, and n style a finished model of the slipshod, its subacid humor and lively gossip about a host of mid-Victorian celebrities, painters,

authors, critics and journalists render the book undeniably interesting and amusing. Mrs. Panton, the author, is a daughter of the veteran painter W. P. Frith, recently received in audience by King Edward.

Calhoun Cragin Tells of His Pian to Elec Representative Delegates. It is expected that some action will be taken by the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association regarding the motion made at the annual meeting by Calhoun Cragin of the West Side T. C. to have appointed a committee to consider changes in the by-laws necessary to make a more satisfactory system of government. Mr. Cragin's remarks at that time have been set forth in full in a letter to American Lawn Tennis, the official paper, as follows:

A TENNIS REFORM SUGGESTED.

paper, as follows:

I think that the chief fault of the U. S. N. L. T. A. and a fault that in the interest of lawn tennis ought to be corrected, is that we are not representatively governed, and that we permit a few of our members to direct the acts and policies of the association, without providing any way to determine the approval or disapproval of the majority of tennis players on the actions of their officers.

I do not mean this as a criticism of any of our officers or executive committees of the past or of the present, but the fault les in our system of government, which does not represent property the individual members of tennis clubs in the United States.

States.

For example, a small club with a few members for example, a small club with a few members are exampled in the state of the sta For example, a small club with a few members has the same voting power at our annual meetings as the Longwood Club of Boston, the Philadelphia Cricket Club and the West Side Tennis Club of New York: also clubs formed by a few guesta at summer hotels and memberships taken by golf and country clubs for the benefit of a few tennis playing members all have equal voice with large tennis clubs where the interest in the game is strong and which are the mainstays of the game.

The bad result of our present unfair system of representation is shown by the great number of movies that are given each year by clubs to be used

The bad result of our present unfair system of representation is shown by the great number of proxies that are given each year by clubs to be used at the annual meeting, not for or against any particular question, or in favor of or against any particular question, or in favor of or against any particular question, or in favor of or against any set of officers, but as the holder of those proxies may see fit to use them. Naturally charges that our executive committee is a self-perpetuating body are almost invited. These proxies may be given and used in good faith, but a bad impression is created when the vote of a proxy from a club of no required membership and not having enough interest in the game to send a delegate to the annual meeting is equal to the vote of a large club which never falls to be represented by its own delegate. Furthermore, we have no proper rule as to how our delegates from the different clubs shall be appointed. Sometimes governing committees of club will arbitrarily appoint the delegate, who should be elected at a general meeting of a club by the members of that organization, and the number of delegates from each club should be determined by the size of the membership.

I believe that this fault in the U. S. N. L. T. A. is the main one in our organization, and many of our provides come from this fault. No member of an enterprise come from this fault.

the main one in our organization, and many of our troubles come from this fault. No member of an organization can justily complain if he be outvoted on a question, but there will always exist friction where the proper representation of members is in doubt.

I would like to move that the president appoint committee to consider, study and recommend the necessary changes in our by-laws to provide a more satisfactory system of government, and that this committee report at a special meeting of the U.S.N. L. T. A. to be held within the next few months, which will be able to act upon this committee's recommendations.

Mr. Crasin, in his letter deployes the fact

Mr. Cragin in his letter deplores the fact that the motion was laid on the table through a mistaken fear that it was an attack directed at the officers of the association. "My criticism," he says, "was directed at the system of election of delegates, where a club of ten members has equal voice at the annual meeting with a club of 400 members. There is no other side to this question. Whether proxies are voted, or the delegate of the club attends the meeting in person, it is obviously unfair to give no more power in the affairs of the association to a club of 400 tennis players than to a club of ten tennis players. Mr. Anderson's motion to require each year's winner at Newport to play through the following year's tournament to retain his Mr. Cragin in his letter deplores the fact each year's winner at Newport to play through the following year's tournament to retain his championahip was lost by a vote of 24 to 11. Under our present system there is no way to determine whether the twenty-four delegates or the cieven delegates represented the greater number of tennis players. There is a feeling after an annual meeting that something is wrong, questions that are discussed by hundreds of tennis enthusias s during the season seem to fall flat, or have no support, and occasionally one hears a remark about a close corporation, and that we have no show here, as the meeting adwe have no show here, as the meeting ad

This condition is not the fault of our This condition is not the fault of our officers, and there is no 'close corporation'; the stumbling block is that the tennis players under our bylaws are not represented by delegates according to their numbers. A motion having the support of a few delegates may have the sympathy of hundreds of tennis players, while a successful opposition of many delegates or proxies may have the support of comparatively few tennis players.

nis players.

I did not presume to offer any plan as "I did not presume to offer any plan as to how this reform should be accomplished. My idea was that it would be proper to appoint a committee to study the matter and invite suggestions. One plan I had in mind was to allow a club one delegate for every fifty members and to tax a club \$3 a year for each delegate elected in excess of the first delegate, whose tax would be represented by the club's dues. I would make the election of these extra delegates optional on the part of the clubs.

"The result would be that large country clubs with few tennis playing members, or clubs like the New York Athletic, who are not all tennis players, would elect only one or two delegates, who would represent the interest in tennis in that organization, while

two delegates, who would represent the interest in tenns in that organization, while purely tennis clubs of 390 or 400 members, where great interest existed, would elect their full allowance. I don't mean that a club should be obliged to have fifty members before obtaining a delegate, but that 100 members would be necessary for two delegates, 150 members for three, and so on.

"I hope that this matter will be taken up again. Personally I think it is important enough to call a special meeting of the association."

WALES WINS FOOTBALL CROWN Ireland Defeats Scotland in Last Rugby

International of the Season. International rugby football for the season of 1907-08 was brought to a close with the contest between Ireland and Scotland at Landsdowne Road, Dublin, a couple of weeks ago. Quite unexpectedly Ireland won by a score of 16 points to 11. It was Ireland wan by a score of 16 points to 11. It was Ireland's only win in this season's internationals and was an instance of the erratic way that Irishmen figure in the game. Sometimes they play the rankest kind of a game and the very next match their work may be very brilliant.

next match their work may be very brilliant.

In the match against Scotland Ireland won the tosa and played with the breeze and the score at the first half was 13 points to 3 in their favor. To those present it was apparent that the Irish forwards were outplaying the Scotch forwards. Luck was against the Scotchmen in the second half, for the breeze died away, and though the laddies" from Caledonia pever flinched they could not catch up with the Irish, who played a f. is defensive game. In all thirty-one matches have been played between the Thistle and Shamrock, and Scotland has won twenty-two, Ireland six, and three were drawn.

In summing up the series Wales comes out ahead, as she defeated Scotland, England and Ireland, thereby securing the triple crown. and Ireland, thereby securing the triple crown Scotland beat England and England in turn beat Ireland.

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windows had such a fine view of the Gardens and clear up the Champs Elysees. The view of Paris from the roof garden is simply grand. I have never seen any other Hotel so quietly elegant in decoration and furnishing, while the RES-TAURANT is said to be the best in Paris, and has become the

New York, Spring, 1908. Good bye! We will be at the HOTEL

MEURICE, Paris, for some time. Everybody who is anybody

now stays there. You know the old hotel was pulled down

altogether and the new one was opened last May. They say

the old MEURICE was where the nobility and aristocracy

stayed when in Paris in the old days, and they are coming

back as fast as they can to the new MEURICE. When Mama

and I were there in the Spring, the Princess Henry of

Battenberg, sister of the King of England, stayed there

some time, and the King and Queen of Spain with the Prince

of the Asturias also stayed there in October. The Hotel is

on the Rue de Rivoli overlooking the Tuileries Gardens. Our

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Zeeland Mar, 28 Finland Apr. 11 WHITE STAR LINE From Pler New York-Queenstown-Liverpool. Baitle , Mar. 19, 10 A.M. Celtie . . . . Apr. 2, 10 A.M. Cedric Mar. 26, 12:30 P.M. Baltie . . . . Apr. 16, 10 A.M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton. Teutonic. Mar. 18, 10 A.M. Majestic...Apr. 1, 10 A.M. Adriatic...Mar. 25, 11 A.M. Oceanic.Apr. 8, 11:30 A.M. PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.

**HAMBURG - AMERICAN** LONDON-PARIS-HAMBURG \*Waldersee. . Mar. 21, 7 A. M. | \*Patricia. . Apr. 4, noon \*Pennsylv'a Mar. 28, 2:30 P. M. | Amerika . . Apr. 9, 1 P. M. \*Salls to Hamburg direct.

GIBRALTAR-NAPLES-GENOA Hamburg Mar. 31, 10 A. M. Moltke Apr. 22, 10 A. M. Oceana ..... Apr. 2, 11 A. M. Hamburg ... May 14 SPRING CRUISE

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